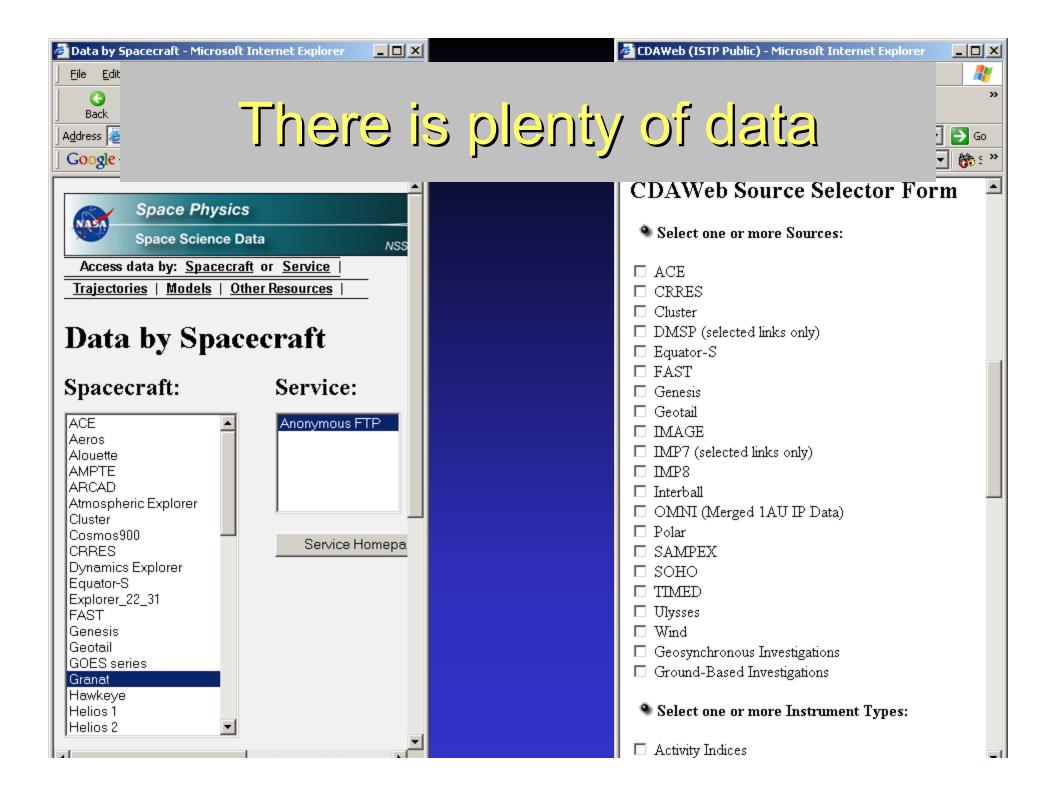


Available Datasets

Eamonn Daly ESA/ESTEC

Outline:

- Issues
- "Other" data sources
- Dataset activities to consider





(Some) Issues

- Data set identification
- Data set <u>availability</u> and to whom
- Quality: models are for quantitative applications (esp. engineering) so data have to be reliable
- Availability of <u>history</u>:
 - Instrument details
 - Calibration details
 - Response simulation details
 - Bugs and problems documented
- Reproducibility of products from datasets
- Continuity

"Janet's Tables"; Many have been discussed already, but there are others...

Janet's Tables, Many have been e					on and	Cubbcu	directly, but there are others
Environment Feature	Range	Instrument	Platform	Orbit	Epoch	Availability	POC
	1eV - 81keV 64 channels		ATS-6	GEO; 1.8deg	7/74-2/76	Archive	Henry Garrett; http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/
	50eV - 50keV 62 channels	Bi-Dir LEPD	ATS-5	GEO; 2.5deg	11/69-11/70	Archive	Henry Garrett; http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/
	30eV - 30keV 20 channels	SSJ/4	DMSP	LEO (~820km) 99deg	12/82- present	real-time archive	US Air Force Weather Agency Space Weather Operation Center
	1eV - 40keV 40 channels	MPA	DoD	GEO	1989- present	real-time archive	Michelle Thomsen, LANL
	> 0.6 Mev > 2 Mev	EPS	GOES	GEO	Jan 86 - present	real-time archive	NOAA/SEC http://www.sec.noaa.gov/today.html NOAA/NGDC http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/GOES/goes.html
	53keV - 5.1MeV	MES	OV1-19	466-5764km incl=104.7	3/69 - 3/70	Archive	Alfred Vampola, Space Environment Effects, Vista, CA
	50kev - 26 MeV 16 channels	SOPA	DoD	GEO	1989 - present	real-time archive	Air Force Weather Agency (military only) Los Alamos http://leadbelly.lanl.gov/lanl_ep_data/
	30keV - 2MeV 12 channels	СРА	DoD	GEO	1976-1995	Archive	Air Force Weather Agency (military only) Los Alamos http://leadbelly.lanl.gov/lanl_ep_data/
	0.4-30 MeV	PET	SAMPEX	L=1.8-12	July/92 - Present	Archive	Joe Mazur (??) Aerospace
Energetic electrons	>30 >100 >300keV	MEPED	Tiros-N; NOAA-6,8, 10,12,14	850km, 99deg	1979-1995	Archive	Stuart Huston; http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/NOAA/noaa_poes.html
	5 eV - 5 MeV	PEM	UARS	575km, 57deg	9/91 - ?	Archive	Geoff Crowley, Southwest Research Institute
		REM	MIR	~51 , 450 km	11/94-11/96	Archive	Earnonn Daly
	>1 >2 MeV	REM	STRV-1b	GTO	8/94 - 8/98	Archive	Eamonn Daly
		SREM	PROBA-1	553 X 677km; 98deg	Oct/01- Present	Archive	Eamonn Daly
			Integral	639 X 153,000km; 52deg	Oct/02- Present	Archive	Earnonn Daly
	20keV - 3MeV	CEPPAD	Polar	11,500km X 57,000km Polar	1996- present		Bern Blake, Aerospace; ftp://pwgdata.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/00readme.html
	100eV - 80 MeV	IES	HEO	High incl.	1994?		Bern Blake, Aerospace;
	100keV - 1.7MeV	MEA	CRRES	350km X 33,584km; 18deg	7/90-10/91	archive	Alfred Vampola, Space Environment Effects, Vista, CA ftp://nssdcftp.gsfc.nasa.gov/spacecraft_data/crres/particle_mea/
	1-10 MeV	HEEF	CRRES	350km X 33,584km; 18deg	7/90-10/91	Archive	Donald Brautigam, AFRL

esa								
Energetic Protons	1eV - 81keV 64 channels		ATS-6	GEO; 1.8deg	7/74-2/76	Archive	Henry Garrett; http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/	
	50eV - 50keV 62 channels	Bi-Dir LEPD	ATS-5	GEO; 2.5deg	11/69-11/70	Archive	Henry Garrett; http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/	
	30eV - 30keV 20 channels	SSJ/4	DMSP	LEO (~820km) 99deg	12/82- present	real-time archive	US Air Force Weather Agency Space Weather Operation Center	
	1eV - 40keV 40 channels	MPA	DoD	GEO	1989- present	real-time archive	Michelle Thomsen, LANL	
	17-717keV; >0.7MeV, >3.3MeV	Energ. Proton Detector	SCATHA	27,553km X 43,239km 7.7deg	1979-1990?		Aerospace Corp. (Joseph Fennell?)	
	30keV-2.5MeV; >16, >36, >80	MEPED	Tiros-N; NOAA-6,8, 10,12,14	850km, 99deg	1979-1995	Archive	Stuart Huston; http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/stp/NOAA/noaa_poes	
	50keV - 50MeV 15 channels	SOPA	DoD	GEO	1989 - present	real-time archive	Air Force Weather Agency (military only) Los Alam http://leadbelly.lanl.gov/lanl_ep_data/	
	1-100MeV	Hi-E Particle Detector	SCATHA	27,553km X 43,239km 7.7deg	1979-1990?		Aerospace Corp. (Joseph Fennell?)	
	1-100MeV	PROTEL	CRRES	350km X 33,584km; 18deg	7/90-10/91	Archive	Donald Brautigam, AFRL; ftp://nssdcftp.gsfc.nasa.gov/spacecraft_data/crres/particle_protel/	
	100eV - 200MeV	PEM	UARS	575km, 57deg	9/91 -?		Geoff Crowley, Southwest Research Institute	
	18-250 MeV	PET	SAMPEX	L=2-12	July/92 - Present	Archive	Dick Mewaldt	
		REM	MIR	~51, 450 km		Archive	Eamonn Daly	
		REM	STRV-1b	GTO		Archive	Eamonn Daly	
		SREM	PROBA-1		Oct/01- Present	Archive	Earnonn Daly	
		SREM	Intergral	10,000-	Oct/02- Present	Archive	Earnonn Daly	
	80 kev - 3 MeV	MES Proton Telescope	S3-3	360-8200km polar	7/76-4/79	Archive	Alfred Vampola, Space Environment Effects, Vista, CA	
	20 keV -17 MeV	CEPPAD	Polar	11,500km X 57,000km Polar	1996- present		Bern Blake, Aerospace; ftp://pwgdata.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/00readme.ht	
	20 keV - 10 MeV	IES	HEO	High incl.	1994?		Bern Blake, Aerospace	
Composition	Mass Spec 1 - 200 keV	IES .	Polar	Polar			Bern Blake, Aerospace	
	Mass Spec 1 - 200 keV	IES	HEO	High incl.			Bern Blake, Aerospace	



Data selection

- Is it what, where and when we want it?
- Are the ancillary data there?
- Are the people there?
- The value of "simple" monitors



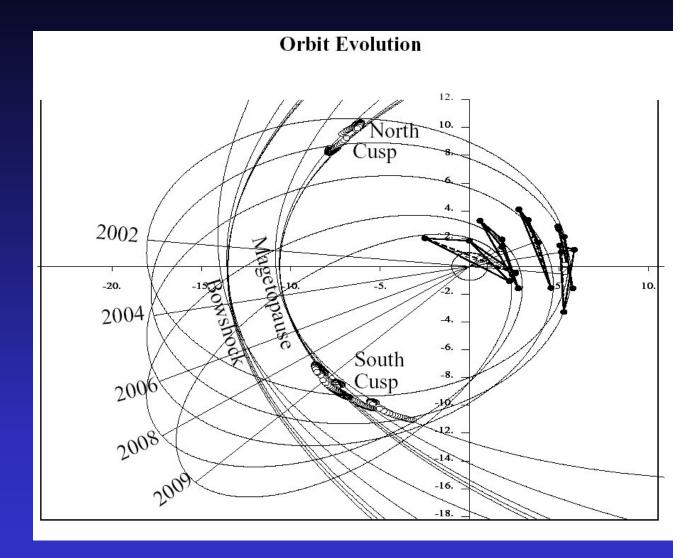
Plasma data

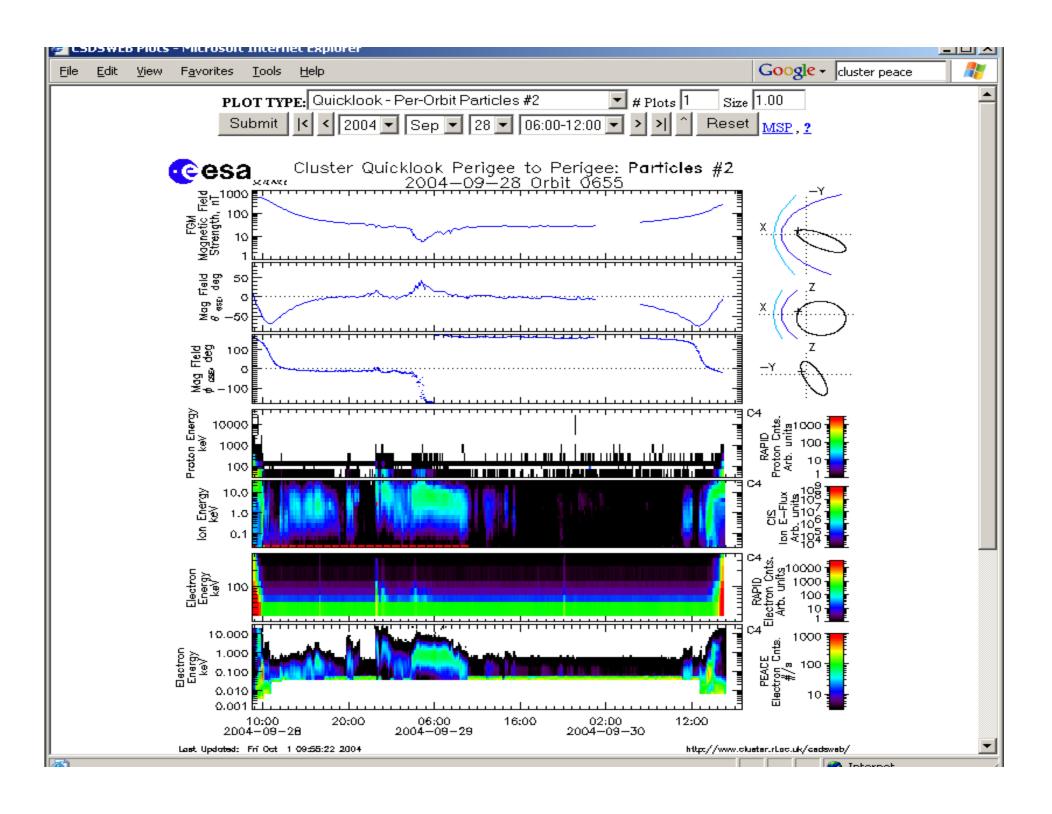
- Janet's list
- Other magnetospheric missions (Cluster, Interball, Polar, Geotail, STRV, CRRES plasma instruments, GOES lo-E, NOAA/TIROS, Metop, Double Star European instruments)

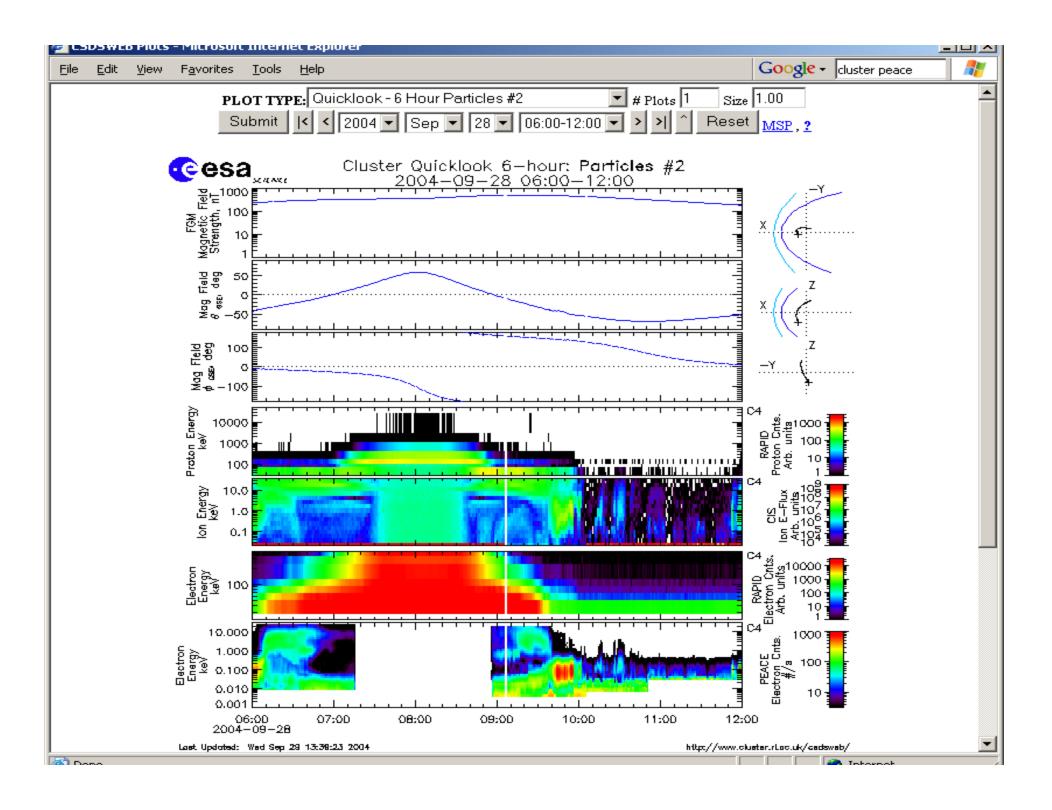


Cluster

- Perigee 4Re but will decay;
- 60 hour orbit -> few perigee passages
- Perigee will decay to ~1Re in 2009; re-entry in 2010/2011



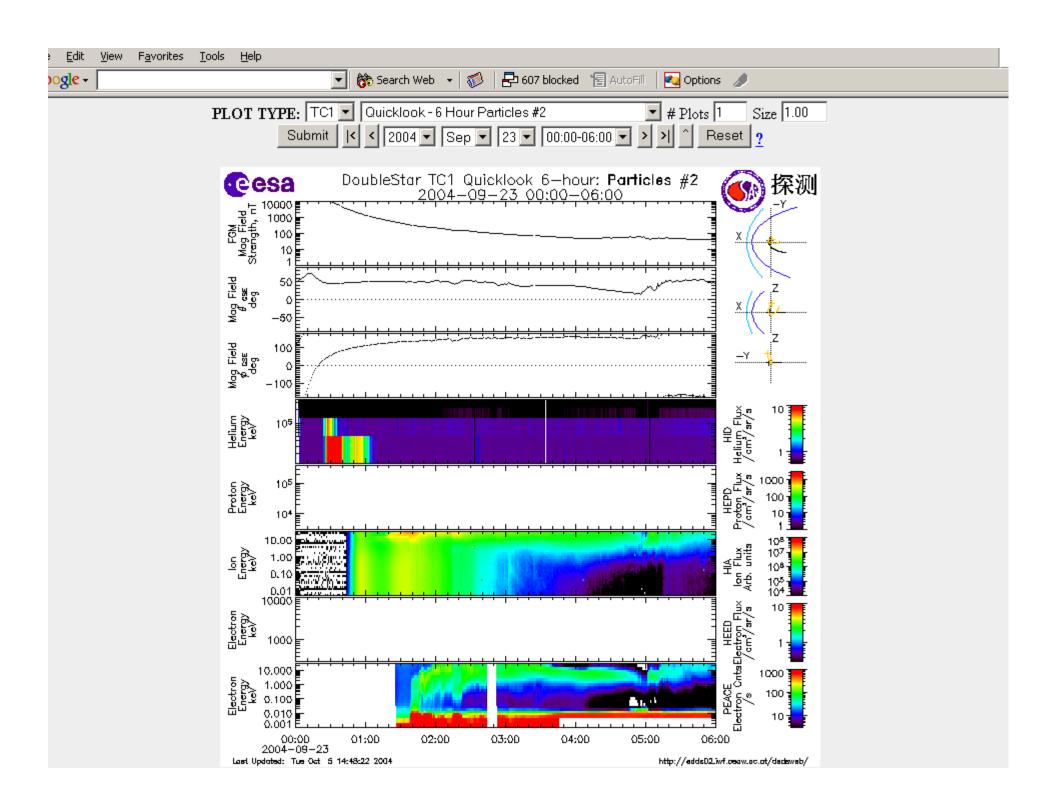






Double Star (China)

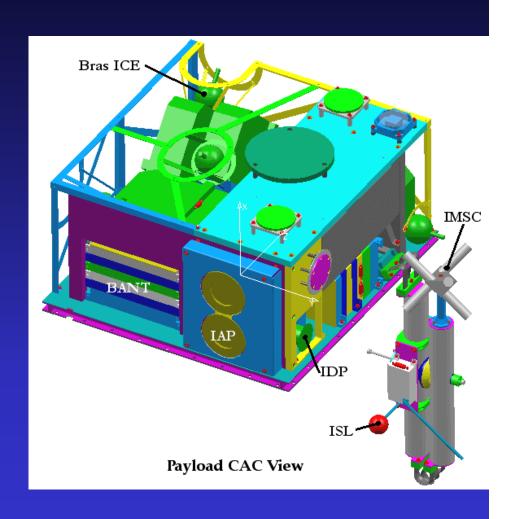
- equatorial spacecraft launched 29 December 2003
 550 km x 66 970 km , 28.5°
- polar satellite launched 25 July 2004
 700 km x 39 000 km
- 7 Cluster flight spares (incl. PEACE) + Chinese instruments (incl. energetic particles)
- http://www.rssd.esa.int/index.php?project=DOUBLESTAR





DEMETER (France)

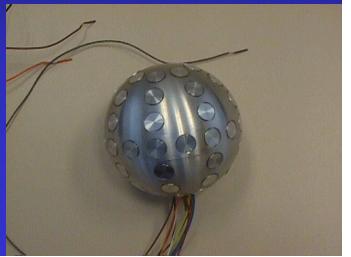
- 29 June 2004 into 715km at 98.23°
- IMSC: 3 magnetic field components from a few Hz to 17.4 kHz.
- ICE: 3 electric field components for frequencies DC to 3.25 MHz.
- IAP: ion density, temperature, and velocity of H+, He+, O+
- ISL: local electron and ion density and temperature, ion component measurement, satellite potential measurement.
- IDP: electron spectrum measurement (> 30 keV).





Future

- French micro PARANIS (sprites and electron acceleration)
- ESA/Belgium Proba-2 (Polar, 2006)
 - (LYRA-SWAP primary solar payloads)
 - TPMU/DSLP Langmuir probes (2)
 Similar to Demeter (segmented LP)





Japan & Russia

- DOM and MDS-1 SDOM (standard dose monitor) http://www.nasda.go.jp/lib/nasda-news/1999/03/envi_e.html
- SEM on GMS-4
- Inputs from Mikhail Panasyuk (MSU and ISO WG4 chair)
 - see separate presentation.



European Efforts

- In several ESA-sponsored studies, old data sets were "dusted off", oiled and analysed, e.g.:
- ISEE electrons
 - at the time we were concerned for the medium energy environment of XMM and Integral
- AZUR protons
 - The data set underpinning AP8MAX
 - As a result it was uncovered that: a different field model was used than thought in AP8 creation; limited period
- Meteosat-SEM

RODGERS, D.J., COATES, A.J., JOHNSTONE, A.D., & Daly, E.J., Correlation of Meteosat-3 anomalies with data from the space environment monitor, *in ESA Workshop, ESTeC, Netherlands, 11-13 November 1998, WPP-155*, 301-306, 1999.

• Lessons: do not forget old data sets but: large effort to analyse someone else's data set



SPENVIS Project: TEST

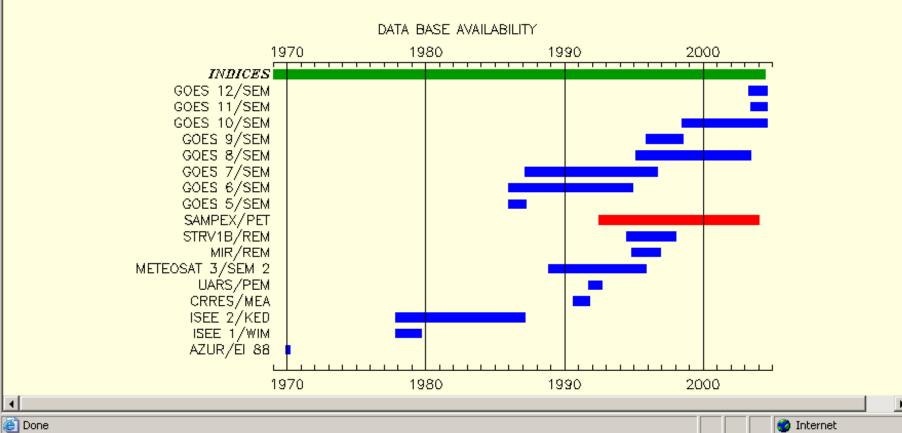
Data base interface



Data bases of in-flight data on the space environment

Time series data:

Missions indicated with a green or blue time bar are accessible on line. Those with a red time bar will be added in the future.



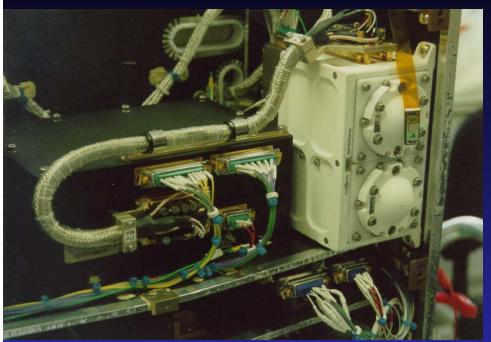


Spenvis is a simple interface to many datasets; more flexible systems discussed later

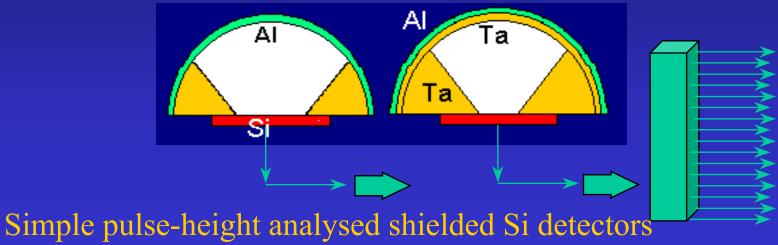
Spacecraft	Instrument	Data product	Particles	Energy range	PI
IMP	tbd	Flux	p+	1. to 999. MeV	NSSDC
GOES	SEM	Flux	p+	1. to 999. MeV	NOAA
			e-	2. to 999. MeV	
			He++	3.8 to 500. MeV	
			X-ray	. to . MeV	
Meteosat-3	SEM 2	Flux	e-	0.043 to 0.3 MeV	A. Coates (MSSL)
ISEE 1	MEPI	Flux	p+	.024 to 2.081 MeV	D.J. Williams (APL/JHU)
			e-	.022 to 1.2 MeV	
ISEE 2	KED	Flux	e-	0.018 to 1. MeV	E. Keppler (MPAe)
		Flux	e-	.018 to 1. MeV	
STRV-1b	REM	Count rate	p+	35. to 300. MeV	P. Buehler (PSI)
		Count rate	e-	2. to 10. MeV	
MIR	REM	Count rate	p+	35. to 300. MeV	P. Buehler (PSI)
		Count rate	e-	2. to 10. MeV	
CRRES	MEA	Flux	e-	.1 to 2. MeV	A. Vampola
AZUR	EI-88	Flux	p+	1.5 to 104. MeV	D. Hovestadt
		Flux	He2+	6. to 19. MeV	
SAMPEX	PET	Flux	p+/He2+	18. to 85. MeV	R. Mewaldt (Caltech)
UARS	HEPS	Flux	p+	.1 to 160. MeV	D. Winingham (SWRI)
AMPTE-UKS	ELX	Flux	e-	.01 to 16. keV	M. Hapgood (RAL)



Some interesting sets are "monitors", e.g.:



REM





REM on MIR (11/94-11/96)



Thanks to Mike Golightly

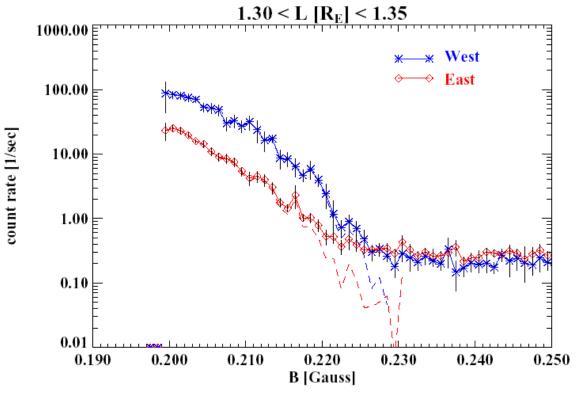


Fig. 6. REM counting rates for east- (red line) west- (blue line) looking detector at $1.3 \le L < 1.35$ as function of B. The values at high magnetic latitude, where the detections are dominated by cosmics, is used to determine the background counts. The dashed lines show the background corrected counting rates. The detector channel plotted here is sensitive to protons with energies above $200 \ MeV$.

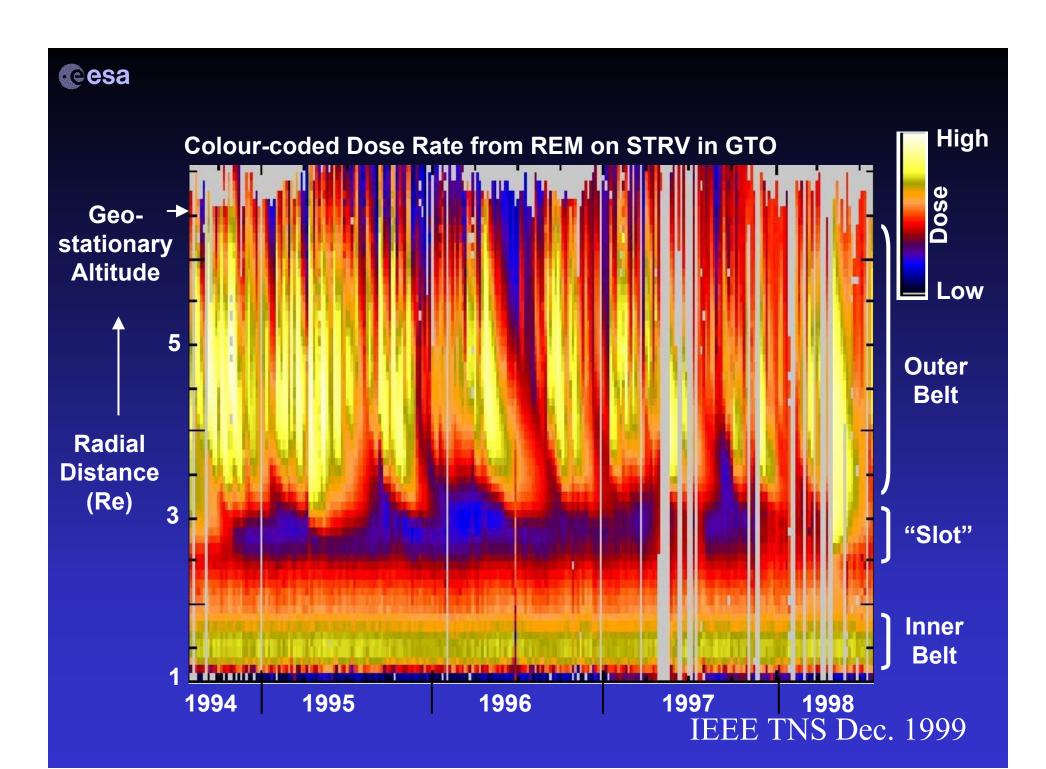
Clear verification of the expected magniture of the E-W effect



REM on STRV-1b



A great RB orbit; planned for 1 year; lasted >4

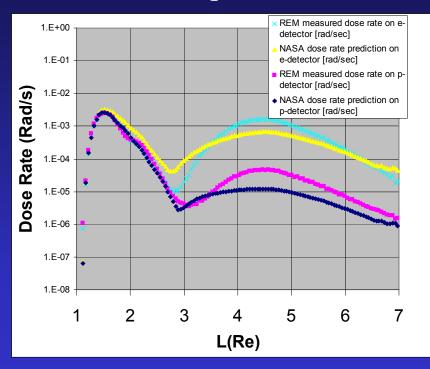




REM-based products

Not only "dose"; fluxes can be derived (careful Monte-Carlo simulation and accelerator calibration at PSI)

Model comparisons



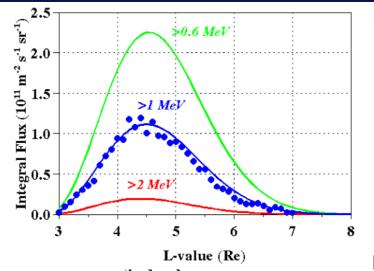


Fig. 7 Maximum flux (m $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ sr $^{-1}$) as a function of *L*-value: >1 MeV data points from STRV/REM, >2 MeV, >1 MeV and >0.6 MeV curves are FLUMIC model (FYR= 0.31, FSC= 0.88).

FLUMIC/DICTAT for internal charging analysis (in Spenvis)



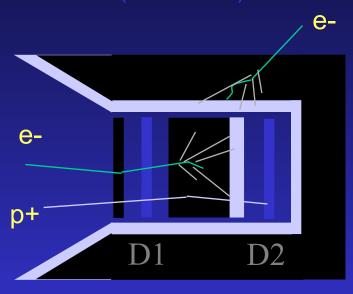
Standard Radiation Environment Monitor (SREM)

Contraves Space (CH)

Silicon (detectors)

Aluminum

Tantalum



Improved:

- Performance
- Cost
- Mass 2.5 kg
- Volume 2 I
- Power 2.5 W



Optimised Al-Ta "Sandwich structure". Simulation outcome: modularity (D3).



- Electrons > 0.5 MeV
- Protons > 10 MeV
- Heavy ions qualitatively



SREM energy binning

D1 protons/ electrons

D1 heavy ions

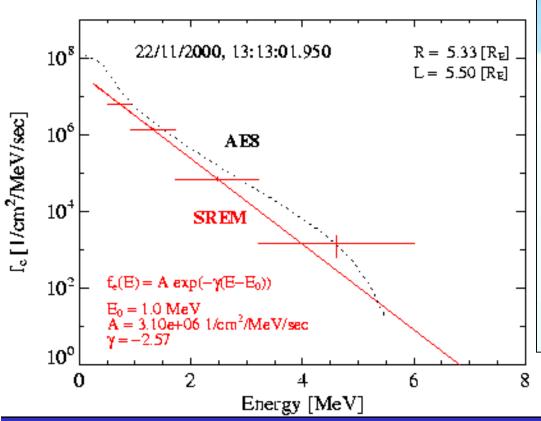
D1-D2 proton coincidence

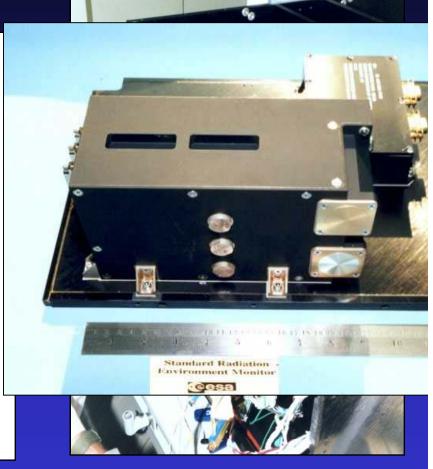
D3 electrons/ protons D3 protons

	Logic	dE discr. level [M eV]	Particle	E min [M eV]	E max [M eV]
1.	D 1	0.085	Proton Electron	20 1.0	Inf.
2.	D 1	0.25	Proton	20	550
3.	D 1	0.6	Proton	20	120
4.	D 1	2	Proton	20	27
5.	D 1	30	Proton	20	34
6.	D 2	0.085	Proton	39	Inf.
7.	D 2	9	Ions	Depending on Z	Depending on Z
8.	D1*D2	0.6, 2	Proton coincidence	40	50
9.	D1*D2	0.6, 1.1-2.0	Proton coincidence	50	70
10.	D1*D2	0.6, 0.6-1.1	Proton coincidence	70	120
11.	D1*D2	0.085-0.6, 0.085- 0.6	Proton coincidence	130	Inf.
12.	D 3	0.085	Electron Proton	0.5 10	Inf.
13.	D 3	0.25	Electron	0.55	2.3
14.	D 3	0.75	Proton	11	90
15.	D 3	2	Proton	11	30



SREM on STRV-1c

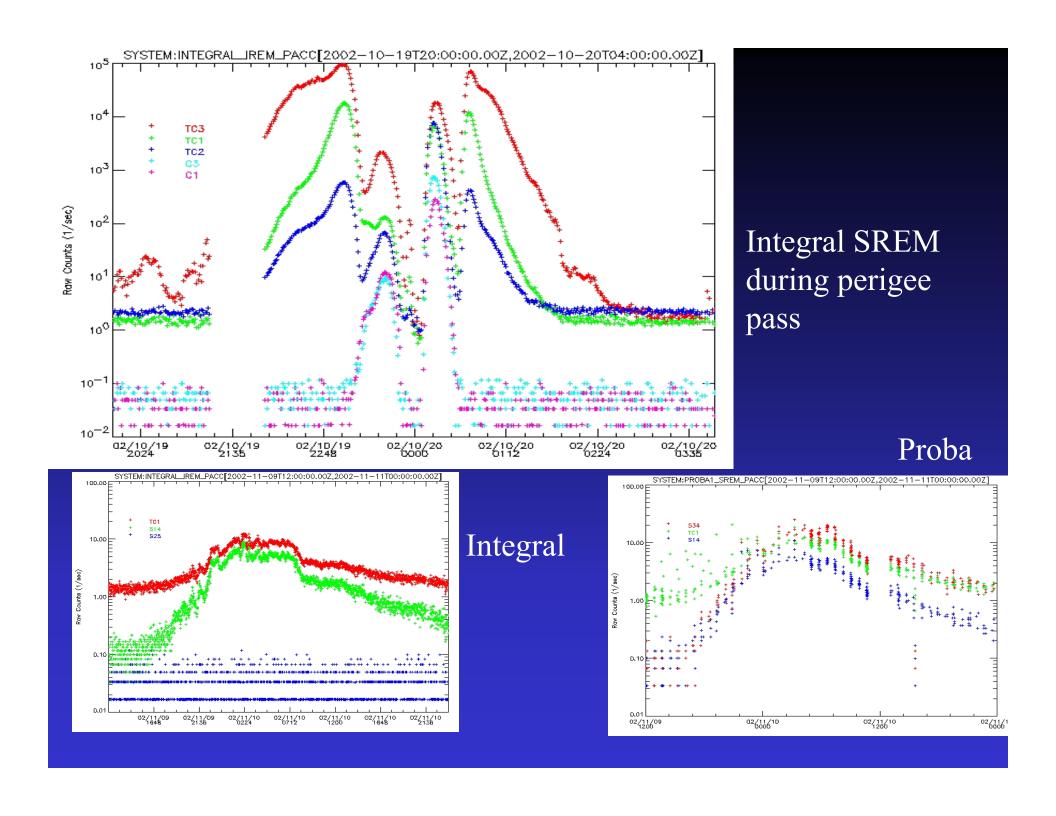




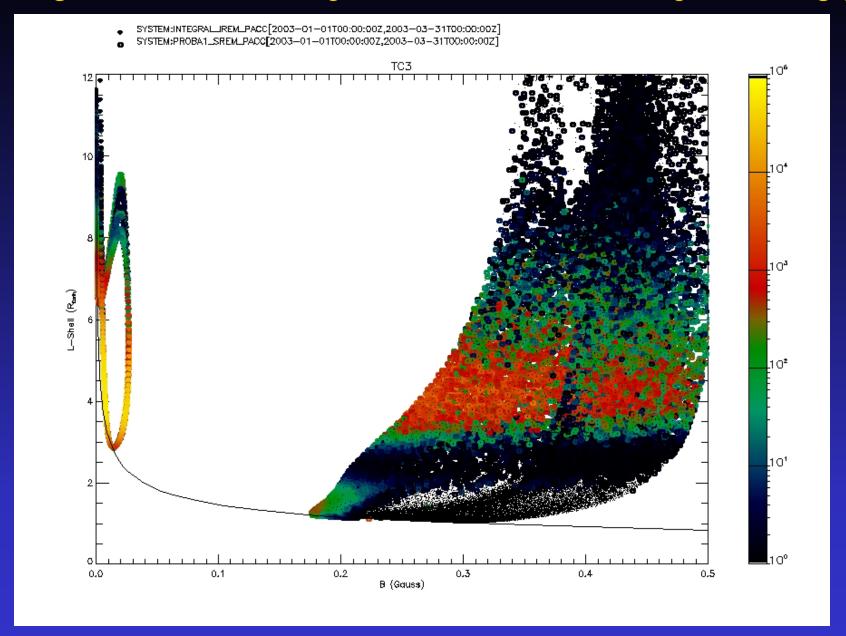
Unfortunately satellite comms failed soon after launch but data were already seen to be very good; note we are able to report error bars!

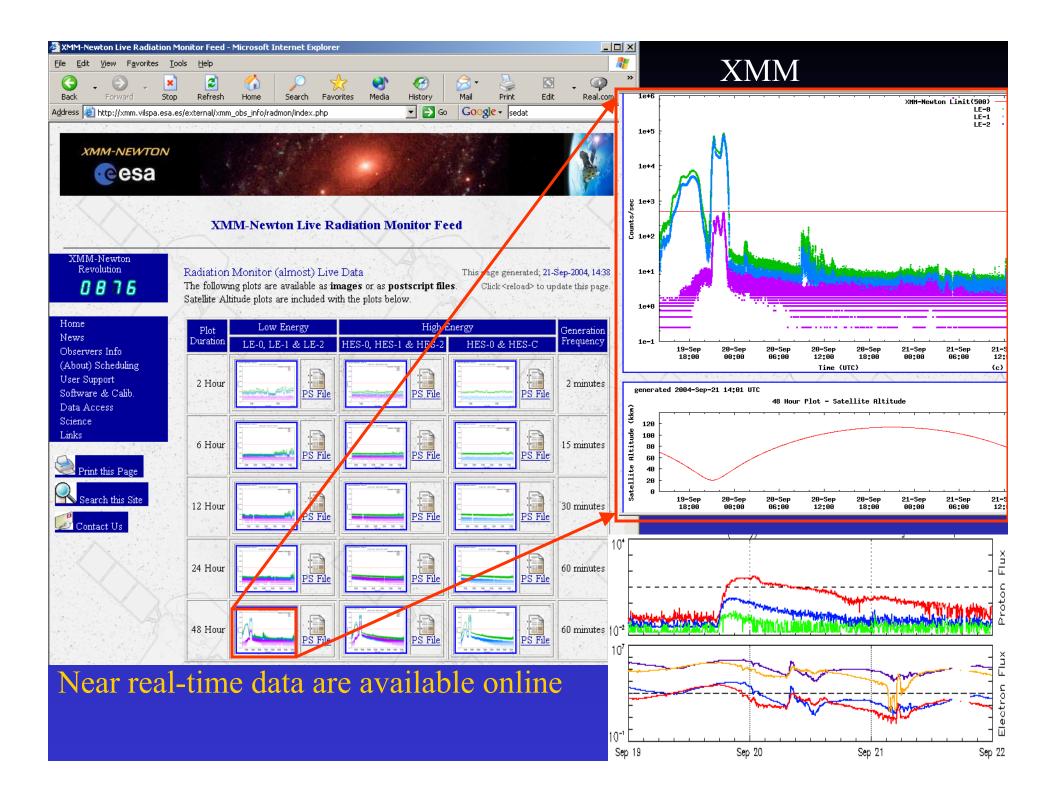
Others

- More SREMs (Integral 10000x153000, 51°, Proba-1);
- XMM (7400x114000 km 37.7°) Radiation Monitor ERM (CESR/Onera)
 - edet: [e 164kev-1.7Mev; prot 1.053 5.5MeV];
 - hes: [e 0.59 2MeV; prot 8.735 44MeV];
 - hec [e 1.38 3.54; prot 30-100]
- and follow-on on SAC-C: SPICA (Onera/CNES)
 - edet: [e 260kev-2Mev; prot 690-40MeV];
 - pdet: [e 0.9-4MeV; prot 10.5-46MeV]
- QinetiQ CREDO and related instruments
- Oersted CPD
 - 0.01-10MeV e, 0.2-300MeV p, >.3MeV α
- data policy varies

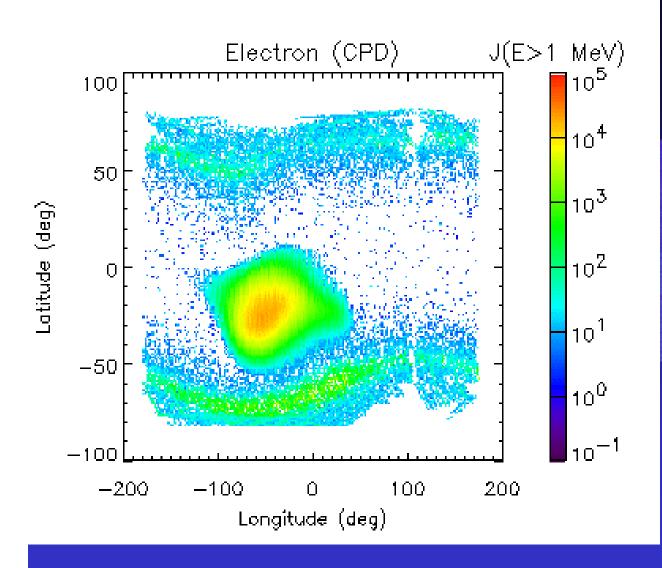


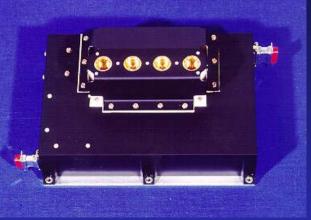
cesa Integral and Proba in BL space; STRV would have helped fill the gap



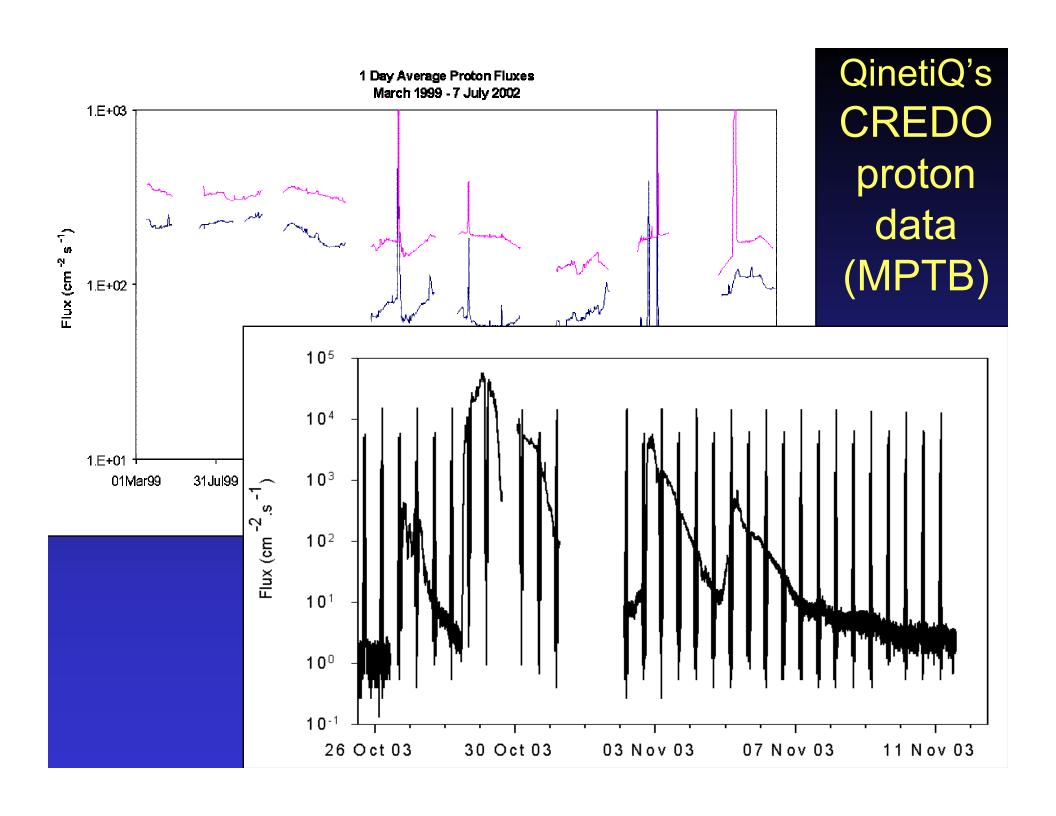


OERSTED Charged Particle Telescope (CPD) (PI: P. Stauning, DMI, Denmark)





Data are proprietary at the moment

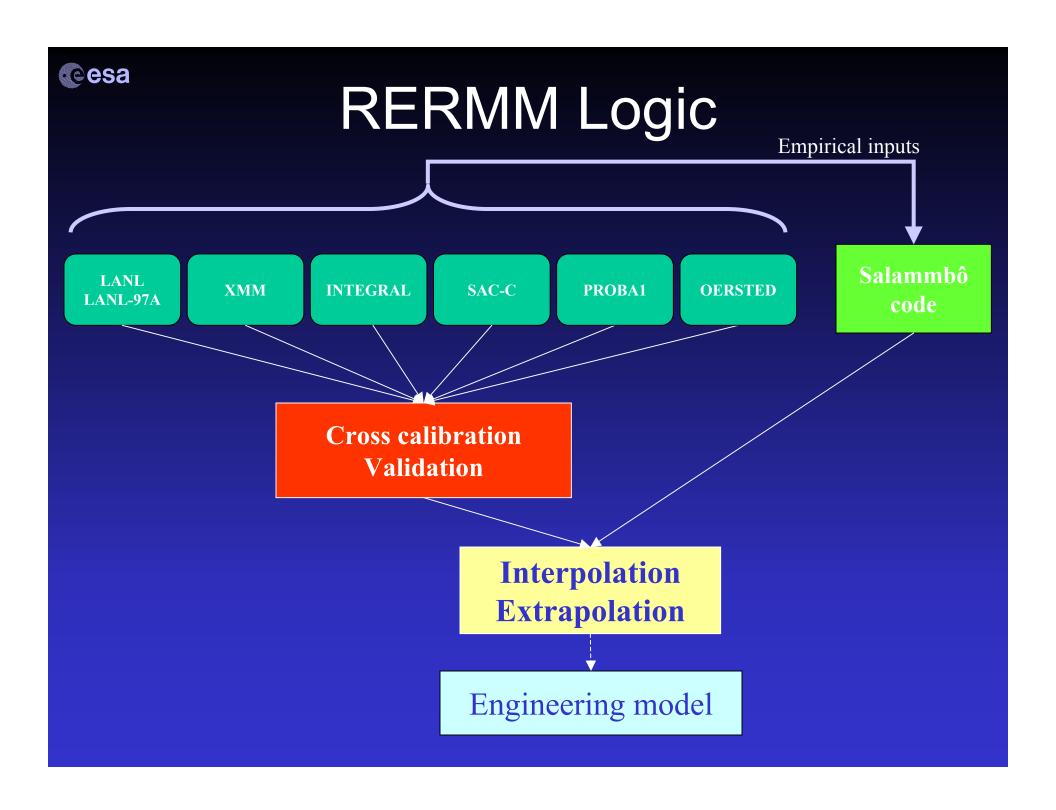




ESA RERMM project

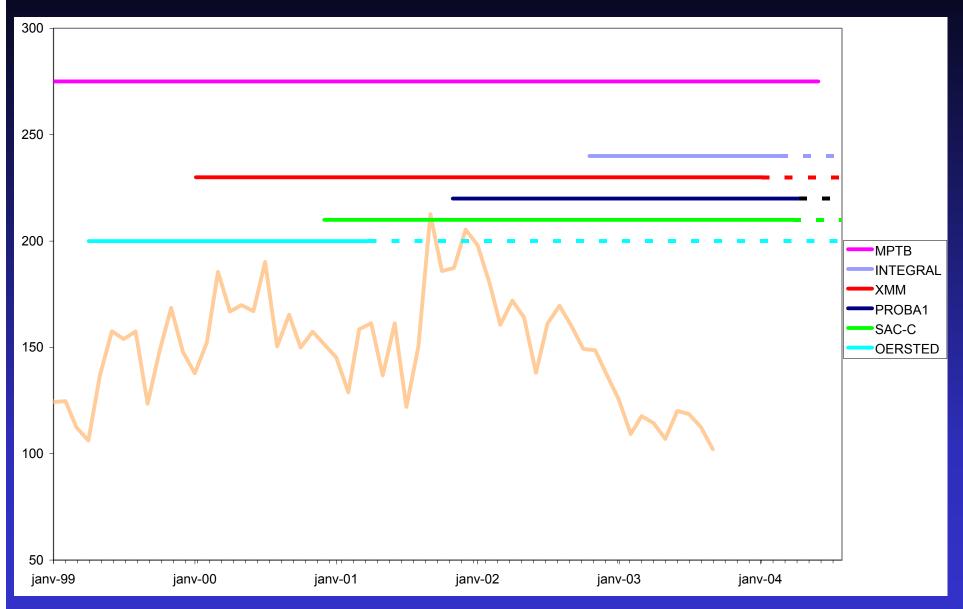
- to pull it all together

- Radiation Environment Research with Multiple Monitors
- Onera as prime (Sebastien Bourdarie, Project Mgr); incl. BIRA (DH), QinetiQ (CD), DMI (PS), Paul Bühler
- This project seeks to establish a database of available European/US data from monitors on XMM, Integral, Proba, Oersted, ...
- Dataset merging and model "unification"
- http://wwwe.onecert.fr/rermm/php/visualize.html

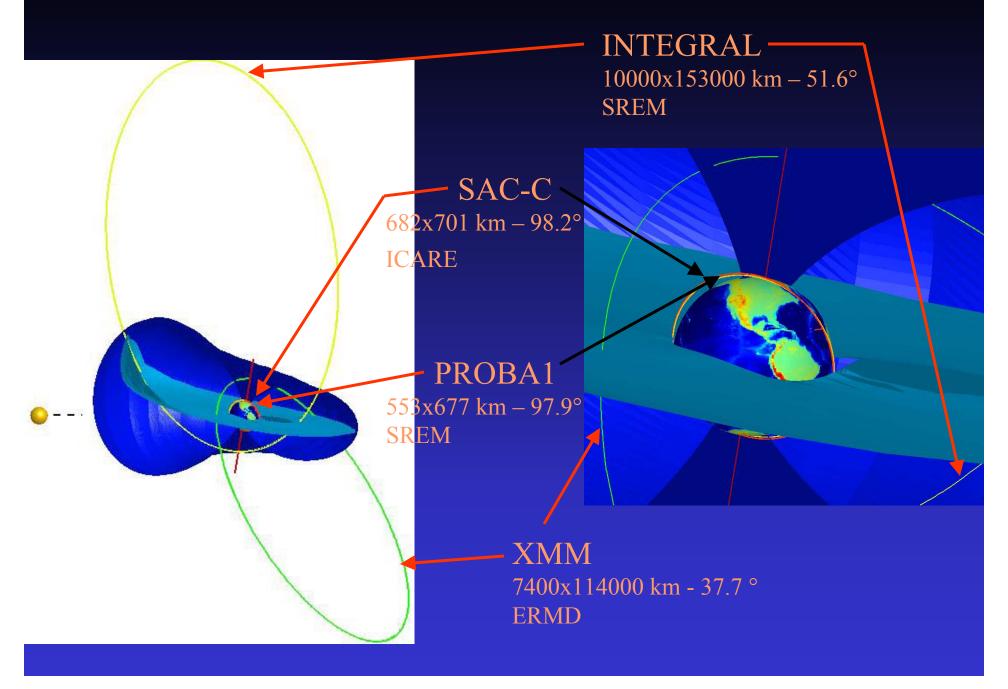


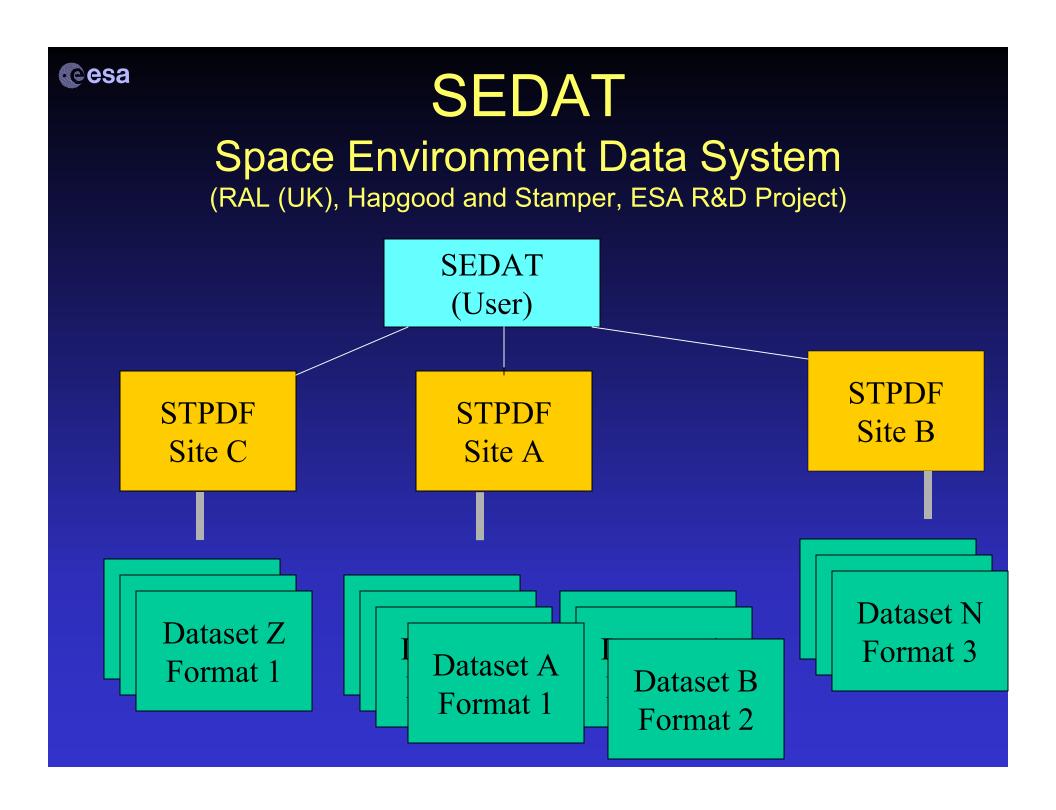


Data Sources











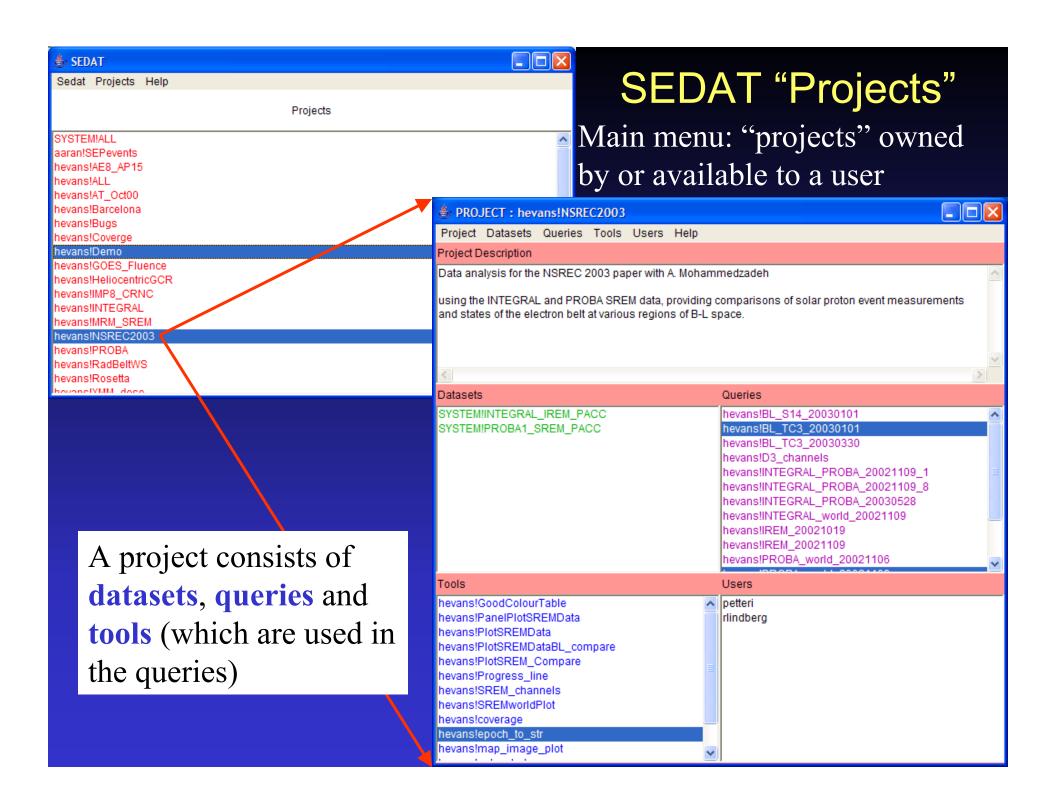
SEDAT Features/Purpose

- Based on RAL's STPDF (Solar Terrestrial Physics Data Facility);
- Allows a user to interrogate multiple datasets with a simplified interface to ask standard/custom questions, e.g.
 - What time periods are fluxes above f?
 - What is the statistical distribution of SPE fluences (I.e. SEDAT can do model creation)?
 - What do spacecraft a,b,c see at time t, at location xyz?
 - Fold with effects "functions", e.g. dose, ...



Current SEDAT Datasets

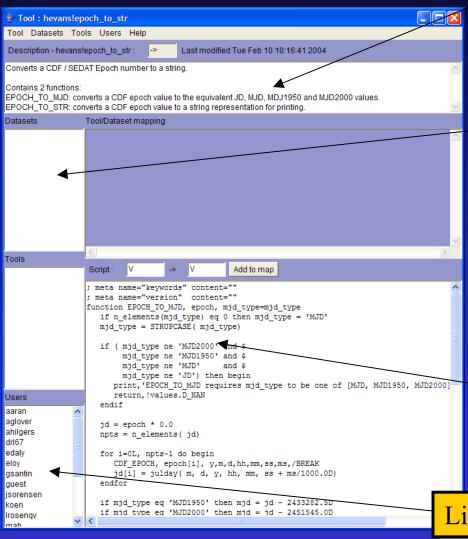
<u>link</u>





Utility Tools

Utility Tool (IDL Subroutines & Functions)



A description/documentation Of the tool can be included

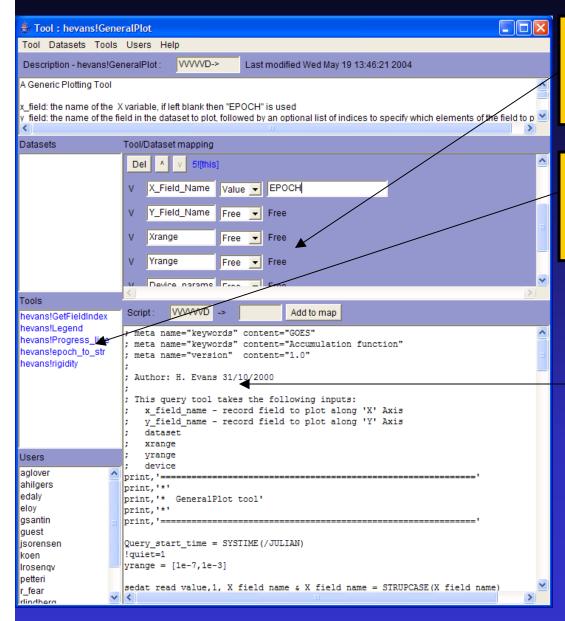
Datasets can be "Encapsulated" in a tool (not shown in this example), e.g. a calibration matrix specific to a counts->flux conversion tool.

Contains IDL functions
And procedures that can
Be used in a query.

List of Users that can access the tool



Query Tools

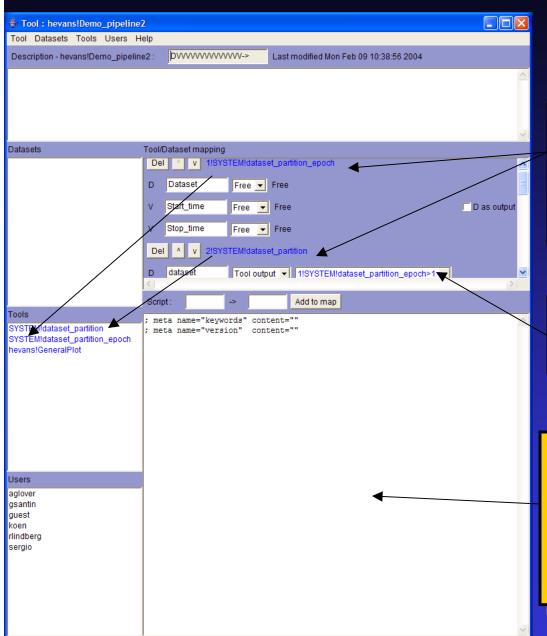


As for Utility Tool, but with Dataset & parameter mapping for Query Building

Other dependent tools can also be specified/encapsulated (also true for Utility tools).

Contains IDL code that will Be run as a query. This is part is analogous to the PROGRAM part of FORTRAN, or Main(argc i, argv c[]) of C/C++ It includes routines for opening, reading and writing datasets, reading parameters from the map, etc.

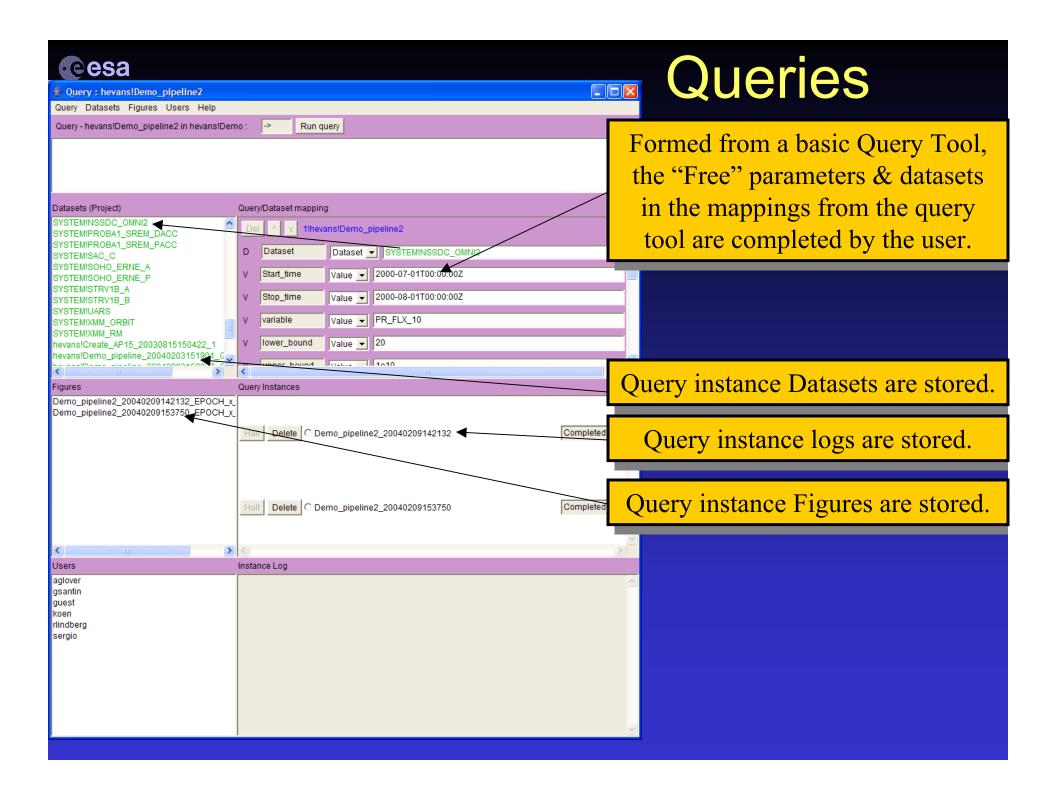
Query Tools: "Pipelining"

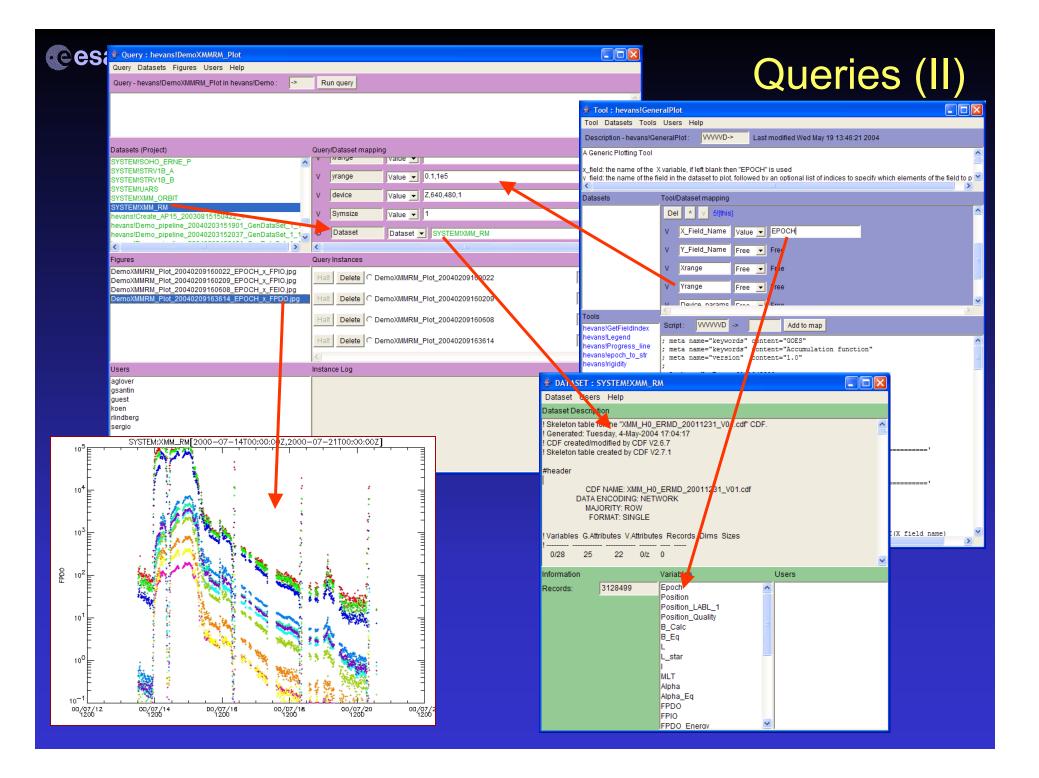


As for Query Tool, but with other Query tools "mapped" into the interface and included in the list of available tools.

The 2nd tool uses the output of the first tool as its input

IDL code <u>can</u> be included for processing, but is <u>not</u> required - this allows a complex query tool to be built from numerous simple query tools.







Other Aspects

- Users can share all their objects (tools, queries, datasets and projects) with other users.
- All objects include textual descriptions permitting easy documentation of the objects.
- Datasets and subsets of them can be downloaded in ASCII or CDF format.
- User's datasets can be uploaded (and then shared) in a variety of formats (ASCII, Binary, CDF), but CDF is the preferred format.
- The client runs in Java as either an application or WWW plug-in applet, allowing remote access via the WWW.
- RAL's STPDF provides the dataset access
 - allows derived or virtual fields to be "added" to an existing dataset as it's accessed without reprocessing the entire dataset, or to rename fields to a common naming convention, e.g. "J_p_1%eq_sp_epi" to "P_flux_1". This simplifies the creation of generic tools.
 - Remote access to datasets on a different server/Institute (a GRID version is under development at RAL).